

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1975 AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER VOL. 87, NO. 82 TWO SECTIONS INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6p 15¢ ELSEWHERE

## Renewed tension, Geneva confrontation After Kissinger's Mideast failure

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
The breakdown of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's Mideast peace mission raises several stark possibilities for the immediate future:

1. President Sadat of Egypt has announced through Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy that he wants rapid reconvening of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

2. Tension is likely to rise sharply on the Arab-Israeli cease-fire lines. The mandate of the UN peace force in Sinai expires in about one month, that in Syria in two. The United States is likely to take the lead in the United Nations, diplomats here believe, in pressing for their renewal.

Alerts sounded  
There are already reports from both sides of a heightened state of alert in both the Israeli and Arab armies. As Dr. Kissinger's plane flew homeward, Palestine guerrillas and the Lebanese Army reported repelling an Israeli patrol which crossed into Lebanon in the first incident of its kind since the fighting at the ruined village of Kfar Shouba in early January.

3. Observers in the Arab world believe Dr. Kissinger's piecemeal approach to peace has finished — at least for now. Newsmen at Aswan quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmy as saying "step-by-step diplomacy has ended." The Soviet role in any new round of diplomacy is likely to increase.

4. Serious trouble may lie ahead for President Sadat in Egypt, and for Arab moderates in Egypt and elsewhere who supported him and approved of the Kissinger mission. Mr. Sadat had put much hope and a high degree of trust in Dr. Kissinger's success. For this, he has been bitterly attacked by the same Arab critics now expressing satisfaction at Dr. Kissinger's failure.

Even with the large-scale Western and Arab investment anticipated, some of which may now be withheld, Egypt faces an economic situation bordering on the desperate.

The final days of the Kissinger mission saw a renewal of workers' riots and demonstrations protesting the government's inability to cope with hunger, poverty, and poor distribution of available commodities and transport facilities.

As for the effect of the failure of the Kissinger mission on the Palestinians, Nabil al-Shath, a top aide of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat, said it helped the PLO. It removed the danger to Arab unity that might have arisen from a separate Egypt-Israel deal.

Mr. Shath added that President Sadat's image among the Palestinians has improved and Palestinian participation in the Geneva peace conference must now get special consideration. \*Please turn to Page 4



Palestine refugees—still waiting for a home

## U.S. foreign policy in triple trouble

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger returned from the Middle East to face three critical challenges that could lead to reappraisals of U.S. foreign policy.

• The Mideast:  
The outlook is that the U.S., following collapse of Dr. Kissinger's interim-settlement mission to Israel and Egypt, will have to accommodate further negotiation of all Arab-Israeli issues in the forum of the Geneva Conference, where it must share the

chairmanship with the Soviet Union. Dr. Kissinger has predicted that such a conference will end in stalemate.

• Southeast Asia:  
The North Vietnamese are still pressing forward and threatening to cut South Vietnam in two. Ron Nesen, the President's press secretary, said Sunday there will have to be a "re-evaluation" of American policies if South Vietnam and Cambodia fall to the Communists and Thailand and the Philippines change their attitude toward Washington.

• NATO — both east and west flanks:  
The future of American bases in Turkey and Greece hangs in the

balance as the two countries agonize over Cyprus. The Turks are angry over U.S. suspension of military aid, the Greeks because they feel the U.S. let them down.

To the west, Portugal, after half a century of right-wing dictatorial rule, seems on the verge of lurching into a Communist dictatorship. The U.S. stands to lose its base in the Azores, important as a staging post for resupplying Israel, should a Middle East war recur; the Soviet Union stands to gain facilities on the island of Madeira.

Secretary of State Kissinger, who was to report to the President Sunday \*Please turn to Page 4



Vietnam refugees—still fleeing their homes

## Vietnam map redrawn, day by day

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon  
Day by day, the map of Vietnam is being redrawn.

The massive retreat ordered over the past week by President Nguyen Van Thieu has occurred with such rapidity that some Vietnamese appear to be too stunned to believe what is happening.

And the sudden territorial changes that have resulted seem to dwarf anything which has happened to Vietnam since the Geneva Accords were signed in 1954 formalizing the defeat

of French colonial rule by Ho Chi Minh.

The latest positions to be abandoned by the Saigon government in the Central Highlands now give the Communists uncontested control over a huge corridor leading from North Vietnam to within 50 miles of Saigon.

The withdrawal of government troops from the province capital of Quang Duc, located about 100 miles north of Saigon, removed one last

### Communist-controlled corridor grows from DMZ to within 50 miles of Saigon

## Saigon hopes to move refugee hordes by sea

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Da Nang, Vietnam  
Refugees created by the current shift of forces in South Vietnam will far outnumber those from any previous year's fighting, according to the leading Saigon government official concerned with refugees.

Phan Quang Dan, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of social welfare and land development, said he is proposing that ships be used to move farther south most of the refugees now pouring into this coastal city.

Dr. Dan estimates that 800,000 refugees have already reached Da Nang

and that they are among a total of half-a-million refugees on the move in this northernmost region of Saigon's diminishing territory.

"We have no choice"

"We are going to try to move all half a million out of the region," said Dr. Dan in an interview. "We have no choice."

"There is no land and no food for them, and there is going to be lots of fighting in this area," he said. "The authorities here must concentrate on security, but they can't do that if there are many refugees in the area."

\*Please turn to Page 4

## Moscow basks in 'successes'

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
The Soviet press is basking modestly in a series of foreign-policy developments favorable to Moscow.

There is no crowing in the press about the strengthening of the Communist-backed leftist leadership of Portugal, Communist advances in Indo-China, the breakdown of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's Mideast peace negotiations, and the drift toward a grand European summit this summer.

But the developments are noted with tacit satisfaction.

On Sunday, for example, the Communist Party paper Pravda quoted the Portuguese Ambassador to the Soviet Union as praising the course of closer Soviet-Portuguese relations in the Lisbon press.

Pravda also played Western critics who see a threat to democracy from the Portuguese Communists. It hailed the Communist Party as a major force against any return to "fascism." It also defended recent Portuguese banning of three political parties, Army purges, and nationalization of banks and insurance companies as necessary measures against "the enemies of revolution."

\*Please turn to Page 2

## Congress leans to tax cuts for lower incomes

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The massive tax-cut bill that almost certainly will become law in the United States this week clearly will be weighted to help low- and middle-income Americans.

Although details at this writing are inexact, upper-income families will receive only minimal tax rebates and reductions.

At the same time, the compromise bill to be fashioned by the House and Senate conferees may contain several elements that President Ford does not like.

The House bill calls for a \$17.1 billion tax cut; the Senate figure is \$29.3 billion. The President had proposed \$16 billion.

Signature expected  
Most observers believe the President, despite misgivings, will sign the bill, to give the sinking U.S. economy an infusion of fresh consumer spending power. \*Please turn to Page 3

## Electric auto—answer to gasoline pinch?

### Florida factory goes into mass production

By John Dillin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sebring, Fla.  
Ten months after their debut, more than 700 Americans are whizzing about in the nation's first mass-produced electric autos.

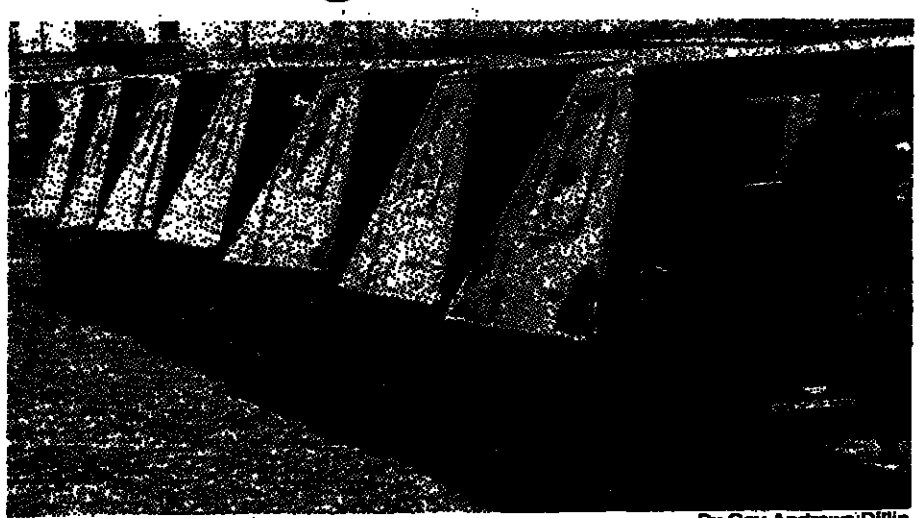
Six CitiCars a day roll off the assembly line here at Sebring-Vanguard, Inc., whose officers predict output of 1,500 electric cars in 1975.

CitiCar won't win any road races — or any beauty contests. Its vital statistics would make a car buff blush: top speed, 38 miles an hour; horsepower, 3½; range, 50 miles or less.

But CitiCar investors are hopeful their ugly duckling will bloom into a profitmaking beauty as a lightweight, short-range "people mover" that would make an ideal second car for millions of energy-short Americans.

Just one indicator  
And the electric-car factory here is just one indication of rising U.S. interest in electric vehicles.

Elsewhere, designers are turning their attention to electric trucks, buses, and Jeeps. And research is moving ahead on advanced batteries that eventually will bring increased power and range, says Edward A. Campbell, executive secretary of the Electric Vehicle Council in New York City.



Battery car—no racer but still a winner?

Batronic Truck Corporation, an Ohio firm, has manufactured about 120 medium-sized vans. They are being used on a test basis by florists, newspapers, and others who need short-range delivery service. Various electric power companies are helping to supervise the test program.

Buses being tested  
Batronic also has produced a number of small electric buses.

Otis Elevator Company's Special Vehicle Division has come up with two test buses, Mr. Campbell says. One is a 20-passenger model, the other about twice that size. Rochester, N.Y., and Long Beach, Calif., are among the cities testing the buses.

AM General, a division of American Motors Corporation, began production this month under a \$2-million contract to build 350 electric Jeeps for the U.S. Postal Service.

Abroad, electric vehicles are moving even faster than in the United States, especially in Great Britain where some 50,000 electric vans are operating, Mr. Campbell reports.

Here at Sebring, there is a realization, however, that producing electric vehicles is a pioneering venture — and a risky one.

Spurred by the energy crisis, Sebring-Vanguard has established about 60 dealerships, mostly in the southeastern U.S. Thirty-three of these have opened since Jan. 1.

\*Please turn to Page 3

## Plan for Boston schools: first reaction mixed

By Kristen Kelch  
and Chris Kenrick  
Staff writers of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
A proposal for citywide desegregation of Boston's public schools, emphasizing educational reform as much as racial balance, has met with mixed reaction here.

Many school and community leaders over the weekend lauded the educational aspects of the plan, but some expressed doubt that it is workable with only the minimal amount of busing it mandates.

Anti-busing leaders reiterated their opposition to any plan that involves school assignments outside a student's neighborhood — as this one does — and said that even limited busing would be opposed.

The plan, presented by four court-appointed "masters," is designed to provide a final remedy to U.S. District Judge W. Arthur Garrity's finding of discrimination against Boston's minority schoolchildren as well as to meet some demands of those citizens opposed to busing to achieve racial balance.

Less busing needed  
Its chief authors — two court-appointed experts — say their plan will desegregate more schools yet require significantly less busing than the limited desegregation process implemented in Boston last September.

The vehement opposition of anti-busing groups, especially in South Boston, to that initial desegregation plan — which involved the compulsory busing of 15,000 pupils — resulted in violent outbreaks last fall and the posting of large contingents of police at certain schools.

Boston Mayor Kevin H. White said he had not had time to assess the new plan, but that he felt it had "many elements that are attractive and will hopefully appeal to the community at large."

Thomas I. Atkins, president of the Boston chapter of the NAACP, said he liked the community innovations of the plan, but he has "problems" with the extent to which certain areas of the city are not involved.

Loss of power noted  
"I haven't had much time to digest the report," said Boston School Committee chairman John J. McDonough, "but it seems to take considerable power away from the School Committee. It means that the people who elected us will have less control over school policies."

Beginning Tuesday, the plan will be the subject of oral arguments by attorneys for the seven parties in the desegregation case. Following that, the masters are expected to modify the plan before submitting it to Judge Garrity.

A final desegregation order is expected from the judge by mid-April.

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## Where to look

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**By Peter C. Stuart**  
Staff correspondent of  
**The Christian Science Monitor**

'I've never seen the likes, and kind of this lobbying by the independent oil

The oil industry's arguments are backed by generous campaign contributions. Oilmen have given more than \$360,000 in the past 18 months to members of the Senate Finance Committee which oversees the oil depletion allowance, according to Common

**Concedes a Common Cause lobbyist: "We're up against a different breed, difficult to fight."**

**By Takashi Oka**  
Staff correspondent of  
**The Christian Science Monitor**

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**By Arthur Unger**  
Television critic of  
**The Christian Science Monitor**

Mr. Haldeman denies that he was a worshipper of Mr. Nixon. "On a non-business basis I was not close to

Mr. Wallace evoked from Mr. Halderman the statement: "I readily confess to a serious failure in judgment as regards Watergate and to the woeful lack of perception as the case developed. . . . I have to say that I, and I think this applies to all the rest of the top people at the White House and to the President himself, totally failed to perceive Watergate as a matter of bigger potential danger or a major presidential concern."

**By Richard L. Street**  
Staff correspondent of  
**The Christian Science Monitor**

What 535 members of Congress will do under these circumstances nobody

United National Front at arm's length because of Prince Sihanouk's ties with Peking. Both the United National Front and the Phnom Penh government have diplomatic representation in Moscow.

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Mass over the weekend. The Labor Minister, Capt. Jose de Costa Martins, is regarded as a moderate in the ruling Military Revolutionary Council. Soviet reaction to military advances by the insurgents in Vietnam and Cambodia has been to align the Kremlin more closely with the Cambodian forces nominally led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Sunday's Pravda declared a week of solidarity with the Cambodian people and ran an anniversary message to Prince Sihanouk from Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny on the front page.

A long article by commentator Yuri Zhukov called the present Cambodian Government "a bankrupt regime," and "a puppet regime," asserted that Prince Sihanouk's United National Front controls 97 percent of Cambodian territory, and pledged Moscow's "active support" of the Front.

In the past, Moscow has held the United National Front at arm's length because of Prince Sihanouk's ties with Peking. Both the United National Front and the Phnom Penh government have diplomatic representation in Moscow.

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1971



# Mood in U.S. Midwest: confused . . . uncertain

## Tax-rebate plan stirs little enthusiasm; economic squeeze draws most complaints

By Geoffrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

In the Midwest Americans are uncertain — with a deep yearning to know the extent of U.S. problems and what solutions there really are.

This is the impression that emerges from a grass-roots reporting tour deep in the Midwest.

At the same time, Americans:

- Do not appear elated at their imminent federal income-tax rebate. Most believe it will be too small to make much of a dent in the high cost of living.
- Are confused over the competing plans in Washington on the economy and energy.

The general sense of uncertainty comes through in statements like these from farmers, businessmen, laborers, housewives — from young, middle-aged, and elderly:

"I'm going broke on this farm. Everything I buy is going sky high — but I'm not getting enough for what I sell."

"I'm too poor to go to college this year, and my folks can't help right now. And I can't get a job."

"I hate to go to the supermarket anymore. Every time I go the prices are up. Will there be no end to this?"

"The price of gas still is way up. But I don't see any shortage. I think we got taken by the oil companies and the hoodlums last year."

"The President says this is no depression. For me and my family this is a depression."

### Tax-rebate reaction

On the pending tax rebate, those in the middle and upper-income group say, "It probably will be only a couple of hundred dollars, or less. And that will go fast."

Those in the lower-income brackets also see whatever they may get, even if it is \$1,000, going fast, too. They are saying: "Everything cost so much today." "I'll use that up in groceries in no time at all." "I owe so much; this will hardly touch it."

The tax rebate and a tax cut, whatever they eventually come to, will be welcomed, but people are not waiting on pins and needles to receive it.

People confused over the various economic-energy proposals echo one farmer who said: "I can't make head or tail out of what they are saying they want to do about the economy."

A housewife: "I don't think anyone — including the President and the economists — knows what he is doing. It's a real mess."

### Behind the uncertainty . . .

Behind the uncertainty lies an even deeper puzzlement:

"Do we or do we not have an oil shortage?" a number of people asked. "We're told we're running out — but there doesn't seem to be any shortage at the gas stations."

"I don't know what to do," a housewife said. "I'm told to cut down on fuel and electricity — but when I do, the utility companies raise their rates because they say they aren't selling as much."

Remarks like the above are common. People simply don't know who to believe on energy-related matters.

### Post-Watergate skepticism

A reporter also finds a prevalent view that government no longer is able to cope with the monumental problems that beset the nation today.

Some of this attitude relates — as might be expected — to post-Watergate skepticism directed at public officials at every governmental level.

But many people are saying they just are not sure that any public official — and, particularly, any president, can manage a nation which is having both inflation and recession at the same time — and which also seems to be running out of energy at a rapid rate.

Yet — by and large — people remain hopeful.

"We'll come out of this somehow," was a persistent thread in the comments of those interviewed. Yet there was little hope expressed by the jobless. They are the most uncertain of all.

# U.S. policy on energy emerging

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States' search for an energy policy is likely to clarify this week — but the sharpening outlines may give American consumers a jolt.

The energy legislation on which the House Ways and Means Committee begins putting final touches this week, amid close consultation with the Ford administration, is expected to lower national goals while raising consumer costs.

- The old objective of national energy independence is likely to be officially abandoned. The new goal: to cut petroleum imports from the present 40 percent to 25 percent in five years.
- Total self-sufficiency, says one important committee member, Rep. Joseph L. Fisher (D) of Virginia, "is quite out of the question."
- The legislation is likely to impose a stiff gasoline tax, rising as high as 40 cents a gallon in five years. "It's going to be unpopular," Representative Fisher concedes.

### Major role played

The congressman, who spoke to a small group of reporters at breakfast, plays a role in the tax-writing committee out of all proportion to his freshman seniority.

An economist who has taught at Harvard University and advised every President since Franklin D. Roosevelt, he wrote the original draft of the committee's energy package and then coordinated the internal task force which refined it.

The resulting legislation is increasingly viewed as forming the basis for the long-awaited compromise on energy policy between Congress and the White House.

Representative Fisher says there now is "agreement on basic objectives," and disagreement only on "how rapidly to accomplish the objectives" and when to begin.

"We both realize," he says, "that we've got to produce something."

### Consultations frequent

The Ford administration has been consulted through a series of explicit story meetings at the staff level, and between Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman and Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb.

The committee plans to have the package pieced together by mid-April. It is expected to be assembled on the framework of a bill introduced earlier this month by Chairman Ullman.

Petroleum imports would be reduced using a combination of fuel allocations, higher taxes, and standby rationing authority, with one new wrinkle — a solution-seeking energy trust fund which, unlike other federal trust funds, would have a fixed termination date. It would, in Mr. Fisher's words, "Self-destruct after a period of years."

# Contacts with African nationalists? Rhodesia talks hit grave snags

By Geoffrey Goodsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The resumption of meaningful contacts between African nationalists and the white-minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith hangs in the balance.

These contacts — begun under pressure from South African Prime Minister John Vorster (on Rhodesian whites) and the Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, and Botswana (on Rhodesian blacks) — were broken off earlier this month after Mr. Smith had rearrested one of the African nationalist leaders, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

Prime Minister Smith was in Cape Town last week for talks with Mr. Vorster. The latter is thought to have done some arm-twisting to try to get Mr. Smith to woo the Africans back to parleying. The whole purpose of the operation is to open up Rhodesian politics to Africans, from which they are virtually excluded by the white minority.

### Setback for Vorster

Whatever hope Mr. Vorster might have had of nudging Mr. Smith forward in Cape Town has been dealt a setback by the murder while they were conferring last Tuesday of one of Mr. Sithole's lieutenants, Herbert Chitepo. Mr. Chitepo was killed by a mine planted in his garage driveway in Lusaka, Zambia, where he has been living in exile. The Rhodesian Government refused to allow his body to be returned to Rhodesia for interment, and the funeral took place in Lusaka.

Many Africans inside and outside Rhodesia — and particularly Mr. Sithole's followers — believe that Mr. Chitepo was assassinated on Mr. Smith's orders to compound strains in the nationalist movement following Mr. Sithole's arrest. This (it is argued) would give Rhodesia's whites a reason to drop the whole idea of early constitutional changes in favor of blacks.

### Argentine terrorism hacks at regime power

Moreover, Mrs. Peron's own role in the government remains a subject of controversy. Her reliance on her personal secretary, Jose Lopez Rega, who is also Minister of Social Welfare, is under growing attack.

### An Argentine 'Rasputin'

Mr. Lopez Rega, whose image as the strongman has earned him the nickname "Rasputin," is an amateur astrologist.

As Mrs. Peron's chief aide, as he was for her late husband, Juan Domingo Peron, Mr. Lopez Rega seems to have the final say on appointments, decisions, and other matters — controlling the President's almost every act.

For her part, Mrs. Peron has not been able to bring any semblance of confidence to her administration. In fact, her public speeches have become the subject of mounting speculation. Many of these talks are full of mystical appeals, while she also frequently breaks down into sobbing in the middle of the talks.

### Leftists blamed most

While rightist groups were responsible for some of the weekend killings, many of them were blamed by police on leftist elements.

These include the Montoneros, young radical Peronists. They were responsible for the recent assassination of the honorary United States consul in the provincial city of Cordoba.

Another leftist terrorist group is the more disciplined Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo, the ERP, which is particularly active in Buenos Aires and the provincial city of Tucuman.

What all this terrorism portends for Argentina is not clear. But it is certain that the government of President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has been weakened by the terrorist offensive, which it has been unable to curb.

### Military has failed, too

To many Argentines, the tragedy of this pattern is that the military has been unable to solve the nation's many problems any more effectively than have civilians.

One rumor is that retired Gen. Agustin Alejandro Lanusse, the officer who was President for the two years before Mr. Peron returned from 17 years' exile to become President, is considering a comeback.

### Nkomo more pragmatic

The other important organized section of the nationalist movement is that led by Joshua Nkomo, generally described as being more pragmatic and less of an intellectual than Mr. Sithole.

Both Mr. Sithole and Mr. Nkomo had been in detention from 1964 until last December. Since their release, they had operated under the umbrella of the African National Council whose head is Bishop Muzorewa. The latter was overshadowed by Mr. Sithole and Mr. Nkomo once they were released from detention; but since Mr. Sithole's arrest, the Bishop — thought to be too prone to compromise by Mr. Sithole's followers — has seemed to be asserting himself.

# Electric cars drive easy

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sebring, Fla.

If you've never driven an electric auto, take it from a novice — it's easy. Just turn the ignition key, release the emergency brake, and step on the accelerator. No shifting gears. No clutch. Away you go.

Recently this reporter took a CitiCar, America's only mass-produced electric car, for a drive on twisting roads through central Florida orange groves near CitiCar's Sebring factory.

Drivers who insist on Detroit-style comfort may well find CitiCar disappointing. Its small, truck-type chassis gives a ride reminiscent of a World War II Jeep; and its working parts give off a Jeep-like whine.

Detroit fans also may object to its pickup. From zero to 25 takes 6.2 seconds, while getting from 25 to 35 takes another 12.8 seconds.

But the car reputedly is easy to maintain, thanks to its electric motor — which of course means no radiator, spark plugs, points, carburetor, fuel filter, water pump, and so forth. Its body, made of Cycloc (the same plastic used for football helmets),

also is supposed to be virtually maintenance-free.

It's still possible to "run out of gas," though, as this reporter learned. While going up a hill, my CitiCar sputtered and came to a halt. The dashboard meter showed dead batteries.

Remembering some advice I'd gotten before leaving the CitiCar offices, however, I turned off the ignition key and waited beside the road for 10 minutes. During that time, the batteries rejuvenated themselves enough to get me one mile closer to home. Another 10 minute wait and the batteries built up enough juice to get me back to the CitiCar HQ another mile away.

That's a trick you can't do with a Detroit buggy.

# ★ Electric auto seen answer to pinch

Continued from Page 1

"We're at the same stage now that Volkswagen was 25 years ago," says Robert M. Stone II, who is Sebring-Vanguard's marketing manager. "It's been a marketing challenge from the beginning to reverse 60 years of driving habits."

"People don't yet understand all the benefits and all the economics of electric vehicles."

One of the biggest benefits, obviously, is the ability to go without gasoline.

A full charge of CitiCar's eight batteries costs about 25 cents at current residential rates in Atlanta. That means it will travel its 50-mile range at a fuel cost of about 1/4-cent per mile.

In terms of fuel burned, CitiCar travels up to 75 miles for each gallon of oil used at the electric power plant.

To get that kind of performance on batteries, CitiCar's designers trimmed every possible pound. The car has an aluminum frame and roll cage, plastic body, snap-in plastic windows, and a minimum of ornamentation. Its total weight comes to 1,250 pounds, of which 520 pounds is batteries.

Robert G. Beaumont, president of Sebring-Vanguard, originally conceived CitiCar as an answer to urban pollution. The Arab oil embargo, however, handed him a strong, unexpected sales pitch to promote his little two-seaters.

# ★ Low income tax cuts favored

Continued from Page 1

However, says White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen, Mr. Ford "has not ruled out a veto," because the House and Senate "tacked on a lot of extraneous amendments," which have nothing to do with the immediate business of getting tax money back to the American people.

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, also described some Senate tax bill amendments as "irresponsible" and said he would strive to remove them from the final tax measure.

It is "virtually certain," said Mr. Ullman Sunday on "Issues and Answers" (ABC-TV), that the "initial rebate checks will go out in May and that reductions in withholdings rates will begin either in May or June."

"Almost every American," added Mr. Ullman, "will be getting a rebate on 1974 taxes and a reduction in 1975 withholding rates."

The current tax bill, said Mr. Ullman, constitutes "a single reduction — a one-year proposition." Permanent tax reform would be tackled later.

The size of the tax cut, sources say, troubles Mr. Ford less than his expectation that Congress also will pass huge spending programs, designed to combat the recession, thereby ballooning the fiscal 1976 federal budget deficit.

### Bigger deficit

"The Democrats," said Mr. Nessen Sunday on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), "are pushing programs that would result in a \$105 billion budget deficit." This, added the press secretary, is "another factor" in the President's decision whether or not to veto the tax bill.

Mr. Ullman, while approving the need "to hold down on government

spending," said that — given the magnitude of problems facing the country — it would be unrealistic "to believe we can reduce [the role of] government much in the immediate future."

- The Senate version would rebate up to \$240 of 1974 taxes while the House would limit rebates to \$300. (Mr. Ford's original proposal would have returned up to \$1,000 to upper-income taxpayers.)
- 1975 tax rates will be lowered by an amount still to be decided, with lower income groups benefiting the most. (The President, while agreeing to lower taxes for poor Americans, would postpone this issue for later legislation.)
- Some form of "negative income tax" — that is, a U.S. Treasury cash payment to Americans too poor to pay taxes — likely will be signed into law.
- The investment tax credit for business will be increased, to encourage corporations to plow back more earnings into plant expansion. Major oil companies, however, are expected to lose their 22 percent oil depletion allowance.
- The future of some provisions in the Senate-passed bill — notably a \$100 payment to every social-security recipient, a tax credit to Americans who buy new homes this year, and increased tax deductions for working parents who hire child care — is uncertain.

### Brennan to return to N.Y. labor post

By the Associated Press

New York

Peter J. Brennan, who recently resigned as Secretary of Labor, will return to his old job as president of the New York City Building and Construction Trades Council on April 1, a spokesman said.

## NEW LOW PRICES ON THESE NEW CHEVROLET MODELS.

### \$305

LOWER PRICE ON THE NEW MONZA "S" HATCHBACK COUPE\*



Look at the car. It looks much the same. Yet look at the sticker and you'll find we've trimmed over \$300 off the Manufacturer's Suggested Retail

Price of our sporty little Monza 2+2, Motor Trend's "Car of the Year," to help put our new Monza "S" Hatchback Coupe within reach of more people. We

did it by taking off some equipment items and giving you the option of ordering them separately. Your dealer can give you the details.

\*Based on comparison of Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Prices between the Monza 2+2 and the Monza "S". Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price of the new Monza "S" is \$10,995.

### \$106

LOWER PRICE ON THE NEW NOVA "S" COUPE\*



Now, \$699 less than the newest compact from Chevy's nearest sales competitor.\*\*

Now Nova is even more affordable. What we did was switch tires on this new "S" model, putting on a set of tough bias belted in place of the standard radials and passing the sizable savings along to you. Of course if

you want radials, you can order them. If you don't, enjoy your savings — and your Nova. It's a solid car, with a well-established reputation. Why pay \$599\*\* more for a fancy newcomer that's about the same size, when Nova

(even without radials) offers so much — for so much less?

\*\*Based on comparison of Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Prices between Nova Coupe and the new Nova "S". Coupe, Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price of the new Nova "S" is \$10,995.

\*\*Based on comparison of Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Prices.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Nessen cites Viet shortages

Washington

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said Sunday the United States had shipped no military equipment to South Vietnam this year and was providing less than 40 percent of the Saigon government's ammunition and fuel needs.



Ron Nessen

He blamed congressional cuts in military aid for the shortages.

Mr. Nessen, interviewed on the CBS's "Face the Nation" program, said South Vietnam had shown willingness and strength to fight, but it depended on ammunition, gasoline, and equipment to carry on.

## Japanese fishermen complain of Soviet fleet

Tokyo

Japan's Fishery Agency says a large Soviet fishing fleet caused more than \$1 million worth of damage to the nets and other equipment of Japanese fishermen this year off the Japanese coast.

The Soviet fleet, increasing its operations off Japan, ranged for about 700 miles along the Pacific Coast, from the northernmost main island of Hokkaido down past Tokyo.

"Frankly, we don't see the exact Soviet motives, but I hear similar complaints from fishermen on the U.S. West and East coasts and in Europe," said Setsuro Hyodo, police bureau chief of the Fishery Agency. Speculation is that the Soviet action might be a warning that Japan must let Soviet fishermen operate near Japan, if the Japanese want to continue fishing near Siberia and the Soviet coastal areas.

## Ford energy program seen costing billions

Washington

The parts of President Ford's energy program already in effect will cost Americans \$6.7 billion to \$13 billion a year, according to a Library of Congress study released by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) of Connecticut.

The major part of the Ford program already in effect is a \$1-a-barrel tariff on imported crude oil. Most other parts of the President's program require congressional action.

"The Library of Congress study shows that even a duty of \$1 a barrel imposes very significant burdens on the public. The \$1 tariff and the changes in the entitlement program that accompanied it should be revoked immediately by President Ford," said Senator Ribicoff, who requested the study.

Mr. Ford originally intended to impose additional tariffs to bring the total to \$3 a barrel, but has delayed \$2 of the increase until May 1 to allow time for Congress and the White House to work together on an energy plan.

## Schlesinger plays down loss of Southeast Asia

Philadelphia

Southeast Asia's loss to the communists would not be a significant shift in the world military balance against the United States, Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger is quoted as saying in Sunday's Philadelphia Bulletin.

He said what is involved now is a test of American "steadfastness" — how

the United States exits from Indo-China after a 20-year involvement.

The Bulletin, in a copyrighted article, said the Defense Secretary's remarks on Southeast Asia came in a discussion of his new defense budget, in which he is attempting to meet what he says is a trend that threatens to shift the military balance toward the Soviet Union.

## Kurdish rebel leader says Baghdad has won

Washington

Mullah Mustafa Barzani, the Kurdish insurgent leader, has ordered his guerrilla army to end its long struggle against Baghdad and to take refuge in Iran.

While thousands of Kurdish civilians and guerrillas were struggling across Iraq, mountain passes on foot to reach Iran before the cease-fire proclaimed by Iraq ends on April 1, General Barzani hinted in an interview at his mountaintop headquarters that he would personally seek asylum in the United States. He appealed to the United States to seek an extension of the cease-fire and to prevent genocide of the Kurds of northern Iraq.

## Utility bills ballooned by fuel-hike clauses

Washington

Automatic price hikes granted to electric and gas utility companies because of increased fuel bills cost consumers about \$6.5 billion last year, more than all the rate increases granted in the previous 25 years, according to a congressional survey released Sunday.

Fuel adjustment increases — now a

common clause in most utility tariffs — represented the bulk of nearly \$10 billion in rate increases granted to utilities last year, the survey released by two Senate Government Operations subcommittees said.

Sens. Lee Metcalf (D) of Montana, and Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine, subcommittee chairmen, said that in most states fuel cost increases can now be added to utility bills without prior review. "It is unlikely that even the strongest supporter of the fuel adjustment clause ever envisioned such an enormous cost increase — \$6.5 billion — in a single year," they said in a joint statement.

## Portugal has difficulty forming government

Lisbon

Prime Minister Vasco Goncalves met Portugal's Military Revolutionary Council here Sunday to discuss apparent difficulties in forming a new, more left-wing provisional government.

After 10 days of intensive consultations, the trouble centered around the attitudes of the Socialists and center-left Popular Democrat parties, which have belonged to the government coalition since it was formed last May, following the April coup.

In the last few days, both have made veiled threats to withdraw from the government in protest against the installation of a revolutionary council with powers to override the government.

## Thailand on alert for insurgents

Bangkok

Police have alerted border units to watch for a force of about 3,000 Chinese-trained insurgents moving across the Laotian frontier into northern Thailand, the Bangkok Post reports.

The newspaper said Thai authorities regarded the insurgent move as the possible start of a major communist offensive. There was no comment from the government, and Defense Minister Pramarn Adireksan said he was awaiting word from Army chief of staff Gen. Kriangsak Chamanand, who is engaged in a survey of the northern provinces where Thai guerrillas are active.

The report came five days after

Thailand's new coalition government announced it would recognize China, following a steady growth in friendly contacts in recent years.

## Soviets warn Medvedev to halt new journal

Moscow

Dissident Soviet historian Roy A. Medvedev was called to the Moscow public prosecutor's office Saturday and warned to stop publication of a new journal intended to voice loyal criticism of the Soviet system, friends said.

Legal officials, the friends added, also warned the historian to cancel a contract with a Western company for the publication of a book he has written suggesting that Soviet Nobel laureate Mikhail Sholokhov did not write the novel "Quiet Don."

Dr. Medvedev began to circulate his new journal, entitled "20th Century," in typewritten form two weeks ago. It contains articles by several authors who share the historian's Marxist viewpoint.

## Goldwater wants U.S. back on gold standard

New York

Sen. Barry Goldwater said Sunday the United States should put its money back on the gold standard to restore stability in the economy.



Sen. Barry Goldwater

In a speech prepared for the Committee for Monetary Research at Columbia University, the Arizona Republican said the gold standard might help end the current inflation and recession.

"I know that the gold standard is in no sense perfect, but it shines brightly in comparison with what we have today," he said. "It gave stability and discipline to governmental and industrial commerce." The United States abandoned the gold standard in 1933.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### U.S. airlift still delayed

The American airlift of food, fuel, and ammunition into the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh was still suspended Sunday, pending a government operation aimed at clearing away Communist-led insurgent rocket-launching positions near the airport. American sources said it was unlikely that the airlift — Cambodia's sole source of supply — would resume on Monday.

### More aid for jobless?

The U.S. Congress's Joint Economic Committee proposed Saturday in Washington a program of more public-service jobs and federal grants to reduce unemployment. Among major proposals were a quick tax cut of \$32 billion to \$35 billion, about the size of the tax cut bill which passed the Senate.

### Coffee pricing

Brazil and Colombia, two of the world's major coffee producers, are proposing renegotiation of the international coffee agreement which would allow up to a 10 percent price increase, diplomatic sources in Brasilia said over the weekend.

### UN 'superagency'

Proposals to elevate the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a superagency to help "third world" states increase their share of world manufacturing capacity were introduced Saturday at UNIDO's general conference in Lima, Peru.

### Egyptian sentencing

Egypt's Supreme State Security Court will hand down its judgment May 10 against 92 people — mostly students — charged with plotting to overthrow President Sadat last April, the court president has announced. The prosecution has demanded the death sentence for 74 of those on trial.

### Van Gogh stolen

A Van Gogh painting entitled "Paysanne Bechant," or "Working Peasant," valued at about \$85,000 has been stolen from the O'Hana gallery in London's Mayfair, Scotland Yard officials said Sunday.

## ★ U.S. foreign policy— in trouble on three fronts

Continued from Page 1

night and to meet a bipartisan group of congressional leaders at the White House Monday morning, faces many questions.

### Ford telegram

One of them is whether the telegram President Ford sent to prime minister Yitzhak Rabin Friday night, when the fate of the Kissinger mission still hung in the balance, really tried to put pressure on the Israelis by saying that the U.S. would have to "consider carefully its next moves in its relations with Israel" if the talks failed.

Reporting this message, Israel's state radio interpreted it as blaming the Israelis.

Elsewhere it was remarked here that whereas in 1956 Israel responded to a somewhat similar message from President Eisenhower, and withdrew from Sinai, the Israelis in this case chose to defy the U.S.

For Dr. Kissinger, the reverse in the Middle East comes at a time when he has been under criticism for many reasons, including the charge that he mismanaged events during the Cyprus conflict by failing to support the Greeks and put pressure on the Turks at the right time.

### Congress criticized

The Secretary is known to blame Congress for the failures of American foreign policy not only in Turkey but also in Southeast Asia. The refusal of Congress to provide the funds the

administration requested, he feels, has obliged South Vietnam to pull back its troops and may lead to the loss of Cambodia to the communists.

In his opinion, the evidence that the U.S. has broken faith with South Vietnam and Cambodia is the cause of Thailand and Philippine indications that the U.S. may have to remove troops and aircraft there.

These developments together with the congressional move cutting off military aid to Turkey, he feels, have undermined American influence on a global scale. The Israelis, in particular, failed to respond to the prospect of American guarantees of their security and fuel supply as a basis for the concessions Dr. Kissinger wanted them to make.

### Meeting with Richardson

On his way back to Washington, Dr. Kissinger stopped briefly in London where he met Ambassador Elliot L. Richardson who is said to be his choice for secretary of state should he in coming months decide to resign.

In an appearance on the CBS program "Face the Nation," presidential press secretary Ron Nessen refused to say whether the President at Dr. Kissinger's request had made an 11th hour attempt to bring the Israelis around.

He insisted that President Ford had been in touch with both sides and that he felt both sides had made a "sincere effort."

## ★ Kissinger fails

Continued from Page 1

Has the danger, Mr. Shath was asked, of hostilities increased? "I really don't know what Israel wants to do. It has always adopted hostile, aggressive tactics whenever it felt it could get away with them."

"And I don't know what the other Arab partners will do. From our viewpoint nothing has changed. We will continue the struggle for our rights and our land."

Francis Omer cables from Jerusalem: Members of the Israel Government were aware of the dangers ahead as they saw Secretary of State Kissinger off at Ben Gurion airport after the collapse of his latest Middle East peace mission. For Israel, these dangers include:

1. Heightened tension on Israeli-Arab cease-fire lines — with the possibility of a resumed war of attrition, or even all-out conflict — particularly if the UN peace-keeping forces are not able to stay on when their mandate runs out in a few weeks' time.
2. Increased influence of such radical forces confronting Israel as Syria and the PLO.
3. Increased Soviet influence in Middle East diplomacy, with Israel likely to face a united Arab front at Geneva backed by the full diplomatic weight of the U.S.S.R.
4. Only half-hearted U.S. support for Israel — and not simply because of the American desire for "even-handedness" and for easy relations with Arab oil-producers.

### Sharp Ford note

Israel sources say President Ford dispatched "a sharp note" to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, reportedly accusing the Israel Government of insufficient flexibility and warning of a possible re-appraisal of U.S. relations with Israel.

Prime Minister Rabin confirmed to the press Sunday the receipt of a note from Mr. Ford. But he avoided disclosing its content.

Wanting to make Dr. Kissinger feel the extent of Israeli determination at the present juncture, his Israeli hosts invited him to a short trip to the ruins of Masada, the desert fortress overlooking the Dead Sea, prior to his departure. Here the last defenders of Jewish independence held out against the Romans three years after Emperor Titus destroyed the temple in Jerusalem in 70 A.D. Realizing that everything was lost, they finally took their own lives in a collective suicide pact.

Prof. Yigael Yadin, who unearthed the Masada ruins, turned to Dr. Kissinger. "Never again," he said.

## ★ Viet map redrawn, day by day

Continued from Page 1

All that remains of Saigon government control in the Central Highlands now are the provinces of Tuyen Duc and Lam Dong. But the capitals of these two provinces now are considered to be extremely vulnerable, because of the fall of neighboring Quang Duc.

In the meantime, one of the government's 10 infantry divisions is reported to have been destroyed as a fighting force. The 23rd Infantry Division, which had already been badly dispersed in fighting earlier this month around the highlands town of Ban Me Thuot, now has abandoned its temporary headquarters at a town located in hill country 50 miles from the central coast. In the view of some military observers, this leaves Military Region II headquarters at the coastal city of Nha Trang vulnerable to an eventual attack.

### Remnants scattered

Remnants of the 23rd Division are apparently scattered over a wide area attempting to make their way to the coast.

Refugees who have reached the central coast report that there is much bitterness toward the United States among some of the ragged 23rd Division troops. The refugees said the soldiers feel that the United States is "abandoning" them.

A rumor that President Thieu, under pressure from the United States, made a deal with the Communists to give up the highlands is said to be widely believed by the soldiers. The rumor is dismissed as totally groundless by well-informed authorities in Saigon but has nonetheless had a demoralizing effect on quite a few Vietnamese on the government side.

In the highlands city of Dalat, for instance, this same rumor appears to have contributed to a mass exodus at a time when there is no immediate military threat to the city. Dalat has become a city of fear, without a shot being fired, despite denials from the government that it is being abandoned.

The retreat of the 23rd Division has apparently been the most disorderly to occur so far. In other cases, the South Vietnamese troops have had the time to blow up munitions, heavy equipment, and bunkers before making their withdrawal.

The Vietnamese marines, for instance, managed to withdraw in relatively good order from northernmost Quang Tri Province. They quickly set up defensive positions to the north of the former imperial city of Hue and around the port city of Da Nang farther to the south.

### Civilians pay price

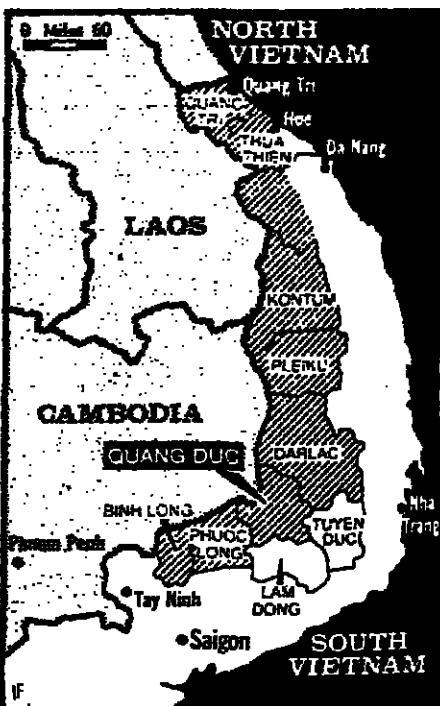
But while many troops have gotten away unscathed, many of the civilians who have followed the troops have had to pay a tragic price. Many only had the time to grab a few belongings before fleeing.

The rich could hire trucks and even military helicopters in some cases to get them out. But many of the poor have had to move on foot.

Thousands attempting to reach the coast from the highlands now are blocked by a blown-out bridge, by Communist troops, and by fire fights between the Communists and Saigon government troops.

### Many choose to stay

Most of the refugees making their way to the central coast from the



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

## The Communist 'corridor'

highlands appear to be Vietnamese, not native highlanders. Most of the estimated 800,000 highland tribesmen who were under government control have apparently chosen to stay behind. They are strongly attached to the mountains and abhor the coast and the Vietnamese who live there.

Government authorities estimate that in all more than a million refugees are on the move at the moment. As has been the case during previous crises in South Vietnam, profiteers have been able to take advantage of the refugees. Under-the-table prices for air tickets have soared.

## ★ Reaction to Boston school plan

Continued from Page 1

Features of the proposed "phase two" plan include:

— A reduction of mandatory busing from the current 18,000 students under the existing limited plan to a citywide maximum of 14,900.

— Replacement of the existing six school regions by nine smaller community school regions, each of which encompasses residential areas of both blacks and whites, plus a tenth citywide region consisting of "magnet" schools — facilities whose special, innovative educational programs draw students from the entire city school district.

### Students to have choice

— A choice for each student of being assigned to a school in his home region, applying to attend a magnet

school, applying to remain in his present school, applying for a program that would bus him to a suburban school, or applying for an out-of-region transfer within the city.

— Ten region superintendents plus court-supervised community councils elected by parents and students in each region.

— Direct access by the chairman of each community council to a citywide educational council that the court is developing to assist and monitor implementation of the plan it will ultimately adopt.

— An as yet ill-defined participation of Boston area colleges, universities, and businesses by contracting with individual schools and school regions to provide educational services.

## ★ Saigon hopes to move refugee hordes by sea

Continued from Page 1

If Dr. Dan has his way, the refugees will be involved in the biggest movement by sea to be witnessed in Vietnam since nearly a million refugees were moved southward from North Vietnam after the signing of the Geneva Accords in 1954. But it is not yet clear where the ships he will need are going to come from.

### Appeal for help issued

Dr. Dan, himself a onetime refugee from North Vietnam, said he has issued an appeal for help to a number of countries, including Great Britain, Nationalist China, South Korea, and the Philippines. But the United States is obviously the country which he is counting on most.

"We're asking for LSTs, hospital

ships, and cargo boats," he said. "And the United States has a much greater capacity than any other nation."

South Vietnam has a very limited capacity for the kind of operation Dr. Dan envisages. But he said that he was proposing nonetheless that the government requisition all the boats available in the country to help move the refugees.

They cannot be moved by road, because the Communist-led forces have cut the main north-south highway at several places between Da Nang and safe coastal enclaves farther to the south.

The Deputy Premier estimates that the population shifts now under way

will involve more than a million people.

Almost equally large numbers of refugees were generated by the Tet offensive of 1968 and the so-called Easter offensive of 1972. But many of them were able to return to their home areas. This time there seems little such hope.

## California refuses Nixon protection cost

By the Associated Press

Sacramento, Calif. — The administration of Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. has refused to give the San Clemente Police Department \$117,000 to help protect former President Nixon, a spokesman says.

Handwritten note: "لا بد ان يكون"

# EDUCATION ISSUES TODAY

Answers to 'Your opinion, please'

## Educators' priorities

- MONEY
- UNIONS
- DIVERSITY
- QUALITY
- EQUALITY
- DISCIPLINE
- MINORITIES
- CURRICULUM

## Readers' priorities

- BASICS
- MONEY
- DISCIPLINE
- QUALITY
- MORAL STANDARDS
- CAREER TRAINING
- CURRICULUM
- BUSING

By Cynthia Parsons

Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On Jan. 20, beginning a year-long discussion of major issues in education, we invited you to state your priorities. More than 700 readers responded. And more than half of those included additional information in the spirit of one respondent who wrote, "I regret that my concern cannot fit within these [the 2 inch x 5 inch reply box] confines." On April 14, a special section will carry as many of your commitments as space allows. Today's page reports results of the poll.

More than 100 readers insisted vehemently that the schools have gotten away from teaching basic skills and that they must "return" to the "three Rs." Not a few cited experiences in the schools — both as parents and as teachers — to prove their points.

Permissiveness and lack of discipline were given as reasons for this academic falling. Also poorly trained and unqualified teachers were cited as excuses for poor schools.

Many of the readers concerned about money were either college students or parents facing ever-rising costs.

More than 100 readers said that many schools are lawless, undisciplined battlegrounds, where students run rampant, teachers bargain for higher pay, and academics are neglected.

And many who painted that ugly picture included busing as one of the causes. Some 50 readers insisted that "separate but equal" is the proper condition for United States schools. A few insisted that integration should not be a goal of the public schools.

Although the overwhelming majority of opinions came from the United States, several overseas readers also responded.

From Japan: The problem is growth. What can schools teach the thousands of students for whom there are no places in colleges?

From West Germany: Not enough college places. Difficulties arise in dividing children at the age of 10 or thereabouts into either a vocational or academic stream.

From Lebanon: The concern is developing an education system that is relevant to Arabs and not just a carbon copy of some European system. Another question is how to free higher education from government control.

From Scotland: All subjects in the curriculum should be more closely integrated, responses indicated. There should be more interaction among the various school levels.

From British Columbia: More remedial programs and basic English literacy for the thousands of non-English-speaking immigrants are needed.

From Iran: A more open relationship between the schools and community is being sought, as well as an understanding of education as a life-long endeavor not limited to the childhood years.

### Some would reinstate prayer

Several United States readers, citing increasing breakup of families and decline in church-going, called for schools to teach moral standards and values.

Several readers argued that the schools must put a time of prayer back into their schedules, must insist on a salute to the flag, must insist that middle-class values be taught to all children, regardless of race, creed, or country of origin.

And many readers wrote earnestly of the need for all children to have some sort of skill training.

Some 50 readers said that those who did poorly academically should be taught a trade; but another 25 to 30 readers argued that the dignity of work should not be reserved for those in academic trouble, but should be available to all schoolchildren.

Not one reader defended teacher militancy. All who wrote on the subject saw collective bargaining and the unionization of teachers as a problem, and some 21 readers called for an end to tenure laws in their states.

### Smaller classes wanted

More than 25 readers spoke of a need for smaller classes, smaller schools, more tutoring, more individualization of instruction.

More than 100 wrote about quality, many referring to the quality and attitudes of teachers. Some identified themselves as parents. And for their part, many who said they were teachers cited a lack of parental and general citizen interest in the schools as a serious problem.

It is not possible to publish here all issues of concern to readers. But the following were emphasized: sex education, flexibility in the curriculum, vandalism, school governance, testing and experiments in the classroom, a need for more classical education, truant absences, a need for all children to learn printing as well as cursive writing.

Readers also want more money for research in education, fewer regulations from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; a recognition of the French-Americans in New Hampshire; attention paid to drugs; special schools and classes for gifted children; better school principals; and the removal of compulsory schooling laws.

Melvin Maddocks

Love and money

"My choice for the biggest waste of the taxpayer's money for the month of March has to be the National Science Foundation's squandering of \$84,000 to try to find out why people fall in love," pronounced Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate appropriations subcommittee.

And then, of course, the roof fell in. Senator Proxmire had also raised a formidable eyebrow at the foundation's proposals to spend \$112,000 to analyze the climate of Africa during the last Ice Age; \$85,000 to study primate teeth; \$81,000 to examine the social behavior of the Alaskan brown bear; and \$15,000 to explore the ramifications of hitchhiking. But it was the love-money, clearly, that brought out the most anguished cry from the Senator.

Assuming his voice-of-the-people tone, he declared: "I believe that 200 million other Americans want to leave some things in life a mystery, and right at the top of things we don't want to know is why a man falls in love with a woman and vice versa."

So far nobody has been heard defending the special interests of the Alaskan brown bear or the American hitchhiker. But for more than two years, it seems, Dr. Ellen Berscheid of the University of Minnesota

has been investigating "the role of psychological dependency as an antecedent to interpersonal attraction . . . in which the individuals involved label their attraction 'romantic love.'" And she is not about to admit she has wasted \$84,000, doing — well, what she just said.

To Dr. Berscheid's foundation-and-grant rhetoric, Senator Proxmire responded bluntly: "Get out of the love racket. Leave that to Elizabeth Barrett Browning." Dr. Berscheid could have counterplayed with a statistician's reading of the famous Browning lines: "How do I love thee? Let me count the ways" — a notion taken all too literally, alas, in the Age of Post-Kinsey. Instead she chose to get personal: "I assume the Senator has some knowledge of the divorce rate in this country and understands that the absence of love is the basis on which many divorces are instigated. I believe he has been divorced. . . ."

Apparently all's fair in wars about love. Who is the realist here? Who is the romantic? The answer may be: Both.

In arguing that love is a matter reserved for poets, Senator Proxmire certainly is speaking for less than the 200 million constituents he claims. He must begin by subtracting millions of Americans who

make best sellers of all those "open" marriage manuals and every last sex-text. In fact, the country, one may well worry, is full of amateur analysts who regard the whole subject as a subdivision of science-and-technology.

Senator Proxmire, by comparison with a lot of his fellow Americans, must rate, then, as a romantic on love. But Dr. Berscheid must qualify as a romantic on money. If the Senator — for better and for worse — has never heard of Freud, Dr. Berscheid, it would appear, has never heard of the recession, a word that sounds like air leaking out of a balloon. Money — we may guess — is her sweet mystery of life.

Romantics about love (or money) have this in common:

1. They believe passionately that the only thing in life keeping them from absolute happiness and total fulfillment is a shortage of love (or money).
2. They dislike having that credo examined.

Thus Senator Proxmire believes the examined love is not worth knowing — only the budgets of the examiners. Dr. Berscheid presumably believes the opposite.

The trouble is, the third thing romantics have in common is that they can't stand other kinds of romantics. So the rest of us are left to choose sides here.

If one is drawn to underdogs — especially those who don't know they're underdogs — one should vote for Senator Proxmire, to use a politician's favorite metaphor. Romantic love can stand all the help it gets these days.

Romantic money, on the other hand, is an illusion whose time has gone. Perhaps tomorrow we will take vicarious pleasure again in the silken swish of Big Money being thrown about — for yachts-and-parties, for the salaries of basketball players, even for esoteric scholarship. Would we be American if we didn't? For now we are distracted by a lot of old people eating pet food and a lot of young children not eating at all.

It may not be entirely fair to Dr. Berscheid, but in 1975 the best things in life have to be free. This leaves Senator Proxmire with his Girl with the Flaxen Hair in her ridiculous tower, safe and uninterfered. Just don't send him the heating bill for the castle — not right now.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.



# Blues suddenly skating toward first place

Many different factors have pro-

New Coach Garry Young could have minimized this problem by using only two pairs of defensemen on a regular basis, but instead he boldly went with a six-man rotation.

## High scoring defensemen

This puts pressure on the defense and the goaltenders, of course, and undoubtedly accounts at least in part for the team's erratic play at times this season.

UPI photo

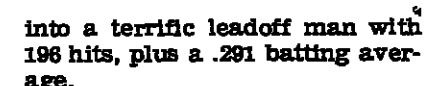
## Blues' Bob Plager body-checks Chicago's Dennis Hull

## Can Pirates play defense too?

Basically, the Pirates still have defensive problems. Rookie Frank Taveras, who shared the shortstop position last year with Mario Mendoza, made 31 errors in 124 games. Although Mendoza is a stronger fielder than Ta-

Another possibility would be to return centerfielder Al Oliver to first base, where he started 49

The fences at Three Rivers Stadium have also been shortened this year for a team which last season led the majors with a .274 batting average and 1,560 hits!



**Larry Sacharuk**

Veteran Eddie Johnston has been a steady influence, playing most of the other games and coming up with some important victories — especially on the road. Young Yves Belanger, brought up from the minors when Davidson went into a midseason

Put everything together and this doesn't really look like a team which should be battling for first place, but both Vancouver and Chicago have had their troubles in the Smythe Division, giving the Blues their chance. Even if they don't make it, they're already assured of being in the playoffs - which they missed last season for the first time in their eight-year history. And clearly, whatever happens, this is a young team which believes its best years lie ahead.

# MAN SCIENCE MONITOR



# education



The trick is not to spill the gas

By Joan D. Whiteside

## Career education in decline

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chester, Vt.  
Richard C. Alexander Jr., under the watchful eyes of his father, undoubtedly is one of the youngest cooperative education students in the United States. Once when the writer visited this family-run service station young Mr. Alexander was observed reading aloud to his dad and older brother from the manufacturer's manual about repair of a certain auto part. "Read it, son. Read it," his dad called from under the car.

In the days when most children lived on farms or near a family-owned business, school-age youngsters were able to combine academics with practical skill training. But as small farms have stopped operating and fewer families run their own stores, shops, or small businesses, hundreds of thousands of urban children have had no practical business or career training.

### Essential experience?

In the early 1960s an Ohio study showed that while 80 percent of all high-school students were taking college preparatory courses (presum-

ably counseled to do so by school administrators), some 75 percent of the parents wanted both sons and daughters to have vocational/technical training.

Dicky Alexander learns some practical math making change, he improves his reading skill and vocabulary by using the car manuals, he learns patience and consideration when he fills a gas tank without spilling and wipes dirt from easily reached tail and headlights. (A bigger brother handles the windshield.)

Those who favor work/study programs or career education argue that this type of experience is essential for all schoolchildren and that Dicky should have an equal chance to try out several other types of businesses before completing school.

### Limited funds

While there is some federal money available for career education programs, it is a small amount. Generally the best programs combining in-school academics with supervised out-of-school work training are locally financed.

The young friend pictured here is "just doing this to help out Dad."

## 'Met' star may sing with the high school chorus

By Kaye Stoffel  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Montclair, N.J.  
It all started eight years ago when Bill McClellan, head of the music department at Montclair High School, decided that his students should perform some of the major musical works considered too demanding to be included in traditional high school programs. Out of his love for young people and for music he conceived a way to mix professionals with amateurs without missing a beat.

Mac (as Mr. McClellan is fondly referred to by his students and their parents) is known also for the semi-annual high school concerts in which he directs choruses of up to 800 students. But this was to be different, a seldom-done musical offering. In past years these have included Vaughan Williams' "A Sea Symphony," the Poulenc "Gloria," and the difficult but moving "War Requiem" by Benjamin Britten. In these works the

students would have the chance to sing and play alongside professionals. Students encouraged parents to join, and soon whole families participated. Then music lovers from neighboring communities, hearing of the project, asked to join.

Mac's School-Community Project is a remarkable undertaking. Certainly, it is a diverse mix — blue jeans and T-shirts mingle with pant suits and sport jackets. A superior court judge sings next to a high school senior, and one of the school secretaries gets to know a student's mother singing alto. Here the generation gap is nonexistent.

There are no auditions; anyone may participate. But the performances maintain a professional level because of the enormous amount of work put into them. Rehearsals start in November for the March performance and are held on evenings and weekends.

Mac is able to woo a kind of musical magic from the 225 voices and 70 orchestra members that have au-

diences coming back year after year. Members of the chorus return year after year, too. They come after their students have graduated. They come from miles away. They come regularly in spite of bad weather and the energy crisis.

The opportunity to perform with professional musicians, both in the chorus and in the orchestra, makes this an invaluable and exciting experience for both the students and the adults. Few of us can say that we have met a Metropolitan Opera tenor, let alone sung Arthur Honegger's "King David" with George Shirley as soloist. But that was the experience last year!

But whether housewife or paid soloist, student or union violinist, professionalism is the name of the game. Mac demands it, and the chorus members willingly give it. Rehearsals are a cameo experience of what students can expect if they plan to make music a career: a no-nonsense affair, thorough preparation, firm discipline nicely seasoned

with McClellan witticisms, unerring musical direction, and a lot of love.

"OK, all the tenors and basses can relax until the big band gets to 9 — I'm going to work with the girls for a few minutes," Swiftly, Mac dismisses half the group so that others can get a little extra help.

He can scowl menacingly at a gum chewer or talker, or cry out in pain when his perfect pitch detects a sour note. But for those in the chorus, there is no sweeter reward than Mac's smile of approval at the close of a well-sung passage.

"They do it just for him," says Italian-born Mya Blazer, his gifted and loyal accompanist of many years. "Everybody has such a good time — there's a spirit about this program that's unique."

As for Bill McClellan: "Most of these kids will never get a chance to do something like this again. They come back from college telling of new respect accorded them because they have performed this music."

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## style

Housewife  
a dodo?  
Not at all

By Jo Ann Levine  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Marabel Morgan came to New York from Miami wearing a yellow suit and smiling Florida sunshine. And her publishers gave her a luncheon because she wrote the nonfiction best-seller last year and because it is still selling at the rate of 11,000 copies a week.

The book, "The Total Woman" (Fleming H. Revell Company, \$5.95) is an account of some principles Mrs. Morgan worked out when she was trying to put her own marriage back together. ("The things that worked, I jotted down; I told my girl friends.")

Mrs. Morgan is not exactly sure why these principles worked, but they did work for her and others, and there are now 60 teachers across the U.S. teaching "Total Woman" classes to women (only) who will pay \$15 for eight hours of classes. ("It doesn't require more money to make life exciting; it requires a change of attitude. And attitude is free.")

Her principles include:

- "God ordained man to be the head of the family, its president, and his wife to be the executive vice-president."

- "Accept your husband just as he is."

- "Admire your husband every day."

- "Adapt to his way of life."

- "Give him your undivided attention, and try not to make any telephone calls after he comes home, especially after 8 p.m."

- "Make homecoming a happy time. Waiting to the door in a cloud of powder and cologne is a great confidence builder. Wear a different costume when he comes home."

To those who feel that such one-sided and feminine plays should not have to be used in order to have a happy marriage, Mrs. Morgan is writing about the 1950s, if not the Dark Ages.

But for someone who had been taught by her mother that "all men are rotten, but if you get one, make him over," for a woman who when she said "I do" really meant, "I'll redo," Mrs. Morgan has taken some forward steps.

She emphasizes that she is writing about what she knows: young couples with children who have lost the "sizzle" out of their marriage and want to put it back in. She is not addressing herself to the facts that more than half of all women work in jobs which are too often unequally



Marabel Morgan, author of 'The Total Woman'

paid and unequally promoted, that women are psychologically often bound because they are not "programmed for success" and don't know how to get to the top, and at the top are often faced with a problem when they have men working for them.

The qualities Mrs. Morgan amplifies in men — their fragile egos, their need to be the boss, their absolute right to take care of and make decisions in a family — are roles taught at an early age, roles from which many men are finding they are glad to be liberated.

Mrs. Morgan is writing primarily for women who stay at home protected by "their man." (Indeed, Mrs. Morgan calls her husband, who is an attorney, "my Charlie." When asked about this she said, "Well, he is mine.")

Mrs. Morgan said she heard that the National Organization for Women (NOW) picketed one of her talks in Minneapolis. In New York, Ms. magazine was not invited to the luncheon.

"Accept your husband just as he is . . . admire him every day . . . adapt to his way of life . . . give him your undivided attention and try not to make any phone calls after he comes home, especially after 8 p.m. . . . If your marriage is not so hot, why not try these things?"

Her publishers were protecting her from any confrontation, in spite of the fact that Mrs. Morgan appears well equipped to handle any disagreements with her philosophy in a cheerful, articulate, and unpretentious manner.

"I'm not anti-feminist," she emphasized, as the luncheon was breaking up. "I'm pro-happiness in marriage. . . . Equal pay — anybody in their right mind would have to be for that. The only thing I feel badly about is that feminists have set up a nine-to-five job as an ideal for women and have made the woman at home feel like a dodo."

Mrs. Morgan paused and said, "Now we have an option . . . and it's kind of thrilling. If a woman wants to have a career, that's super. But if she also has a husband, don't let that slide. Keep priorities in order and life runs smoother."

At the table, Mrs. Morgan sat next to the editor in chief of Pocketbooks, which is bringing out her book in paperback either later this year or early next year. The president of the Revell Company explained that Revell publishes Protestant books by authors such as Dale Evans Rogers and Anita Bryant, and that "The Total Woman" has had its sales "west of the Hudson," but even so, sold 369,515 copies last year, almost 100,000 more than "All the President's

Men," by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward.

Mrs. Morgan, a devout woman, has had some critical letters because in her book she talks openly about sex. Her book, in fact, adapts the Cosmopolitan magazine approach for snoring lovers to one for holding husbands.

The subject at the table came around to Watergate wives, and Mrs. Morgan was asked what she would do if she found herself in an ethical conflict with her husband.

"If he was doing something I knew was against the law — and bad — it would certainly put me in a bind, and yet, I've committed my life to him, we are in it together. I would stick with him."

Later she said that some people had brought up the possibility that if women always gave in to their husbands, they would tramp all over them. And she said, "But you know, they don't."

She noted that her own husband became a better husband and a better

father after she quit criticizing him; "because I was meeting his needs."

Some people have said she is "game playing" and "manipulating."

"To me, it isn't game playing," she says. "I believe in honesty, but I'm not going to say: 'You are a big fat slob.'"

"I believe in flattery and anybody can do that sincerely: You married the guy, there must have been something you can flatter. But it has to be given out of a pure heart."

"When I got married," she added, "I really had an 'I' problem. I thought my way was best. But he thought his way was best, so what are you going to do? Now, it isn't that I say to my husband, 'Anything you want.' We talk it out, he knows how I feel, I know how he feels. But if something comes up, something big, I'm going to go his way."

As her publishers were passing out long-stem roses (the symbol of the "Total Woman" but also coincidentally the symbol for the Right-to-Life movement), she stayed to answer the question, Why should the woman do everything?

"Someone has to make the first move. If your marriage is not so hot, why not try these things? If he doesn't respond, he may be a crumb or mentally ill. But this is still the way to live. And it's right to do what is right."

Celebrities  
changing  
attitudes  
about hats

By Phyllis Feldkamp  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Signs point toward an upturn in hat wearing. Millinery bars in the stores are busier and busier and lately, several celebrated and confirmed non-hat wearers have done an about-face.

Among them are Pauline Trigere, the designer, Nancy Kissinger, the Secretary of State's wife, and Kitty Carlisle, the actress, singer, and hard-working board member of a number of institutions in New York.

Miss Trigere's reversion to hats began when she wore a turban one night to the theater — mostly, she admits, because she had not had time to get to the hairdresser. Since she usually wears glasses, a brimless style seemed to her the only line that would be right for her. But after her trial run with the turban, she was encouraged to ask Frank Olive, who does the hats she has always shown with her collections, to make up a personal cloche for her travel wardrobe.

Designer Olive describes her cloche as "contoured with a little brim and medium depth crown that nestles into her hair comb."

The soft, pliable hat that can be folded or rolled for packing and can be changed around to be worn several ways is the type that is gaining acceptance most easily. The beret, the helmet, the turban, and quilted or plain versions of the tennie or crew hat are the biggest sellers at hat bars.

## Felt with a brim

Nancy Kissinger's style of hat (she ordered two from Don Kline) is a casual felt with a brim that can be turned up in front, off the face, or at one side. Mrs. Kissinger's noted head had been covered, up to now, only for wind-protection with a scarf tied peasant-fashion.

Designer Bill Blass prodded Kitty Carlisle Hart into trying hats again by sending her to see Don Kline. She immediately liked a small felt hat with a shallow crown and small brim which she wears tilted to the right. Now she has four of the same spectator-shape felts in different colors and is persuading all her friends to wear hats again.

## Cartwheels, maybe?

However, the haters hope women rejoining the ranks of the be-hatted will try wider brims this spring and summer, with 10 to 12 inch cartwheels not considered unrealistic.

Open-work straws are the newest types — mesh, net, and holey crochet effects that give the widest brim a look of airiness. A single rose or sprig of daffodils shows the new restraint in trimming. In Paris, the crochet hat took the form of a beret or squashy, pull-on cloche.

Among the other kinds of casual headgear are combinations of scarf and brim (or visor) and pre-draped scarves that give the same effect (with less effort) of the popular head wraps. Scarves as head coverings have never gone away, so the milliners are figuring if you can't beat 'em, join 'em.



Sketch by designer Don Kline

Kitty Carlisle's felt spectator



Actress Cornelia Sharpe wears panama by Frank Olive



Sketch by designer Don Kline

Scarf crown, straw brim by Don Kline

## Don't wear short skirt to Zanzibar

By Reuter

Zanzibar  
Wearing a short skirt while visiting the Indian Ocean island of Zanzibar can be dangerous — but not because of mosquitoes, animals, or weather.

Because of strict Muslim laws, a short-skirted visitor could be apprehended and either severely warned or worse — have her head shaved or receive four strokes of a cane.

If she thinks quickly enough the visitor can claim her short skirt is part of her national costume.

But to be safe she should obey a decree of the island's ruling Revolutionary Council, which stipulates the exact length: "an imaginary line drawn horizontally around the leg, each point of which is exactly midway between the lowermost part of the kneecap and the uppermost part of the ankle."

Behind this dress rule lies an intricate piece of legal drafting that shows the Zanzibar Government's concern for almost every detail of the lives of its 350,000 citizens.

The Revolutionary Council, under the chairmanship of Zanzibar's leader, Aboud Jumbe, with traditional Muslim fervor has chosen to give moral as well as political guidance.

The dress rule with its splendid detail, more than four pages of small print, is entitled: "A decree to safeguard national culture and protect it from such undesirable fashions in dress, hairstyles etc., as are not conducive to national culture and to provide for matters ancillary thereto."

Other decrees are equally as detailed. A government directive that everyone must cultivate a plot of land is headed: "A decree to rally together the peoples of Zanzibar and

Pemba to mobilize all available human resources to combat the threat of a world food shortage by increasing production on a planned basis."

The man largely responsible for drawing up these documents is the English-educated attorney general, Wolfgango Durado.

Zanzibar, in a general review of the structure of the courts following the overthrow of the former ruler of the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1964, imposed "people's justice," which made the man in the street both jury and judge and abolished the legal profession.

The main criticism Zanzibar faces from both its partner in the union of Tanzania, mainland Tanzania, formerly Tanganyika, led by President Julius Nyerere, and Western countries, is that defendants are not allowed legal counsel. The state acts as both prosecutor and defense.

## coming features

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER  
DRAMATIC SCENERY

San Diego festivals . . . skiing in Hawaii . . . camping in Alaska — the Monitor explores the delights of vacationing in Western states. A special feature with travel tips, maps, photos.

SUPERB SINGER  
AND HOMEMAKER

One of the biggest headline-makers to hit grand opera in decades is soprano Rita Hunter, whose performances are already booked through 1980. Ian Woodward finds her a real homebody, with "no airs" about her as he chats with this star about the international music scene, and her own life and career.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25

THURSDAY, MARCH 27

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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April 1, 1975



# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 24, 1975

Three poems by Werner Aspenstrom  
Translated by W. H. Auden and Leif Sjöberg from the Swedish

## Among high towers and masts

Too many  
towers on the mountains are classified as top secret!  
Too many  
telescopes are hidden behind the clouds!  
Who expects anything good  
from the submarines exploring the deep?  
Naively,  
like a cricket under the northern lights,  
poetry flashes its warning  
to a humanity advancing  
across the radar screen.

## Icarus and the boy Greystone

Having read 75 (excellent) poems on Icarus,  
I wish to put in a word for his country cousin,  
the boy Greystone, left behind on the meadow,  
also to speak on behalf of a grassy hillock,  
enjoying both shade and shelter from the wind.  
Having read 75 poems about flight and wings,  
I wish to pay homage to the sole of the foot,  
to all directed downwards, to the art of staying in place  
and possessing weight — like the boy Greystone,  
or his sister, the stay-at-home daughter, Miss Spruce-Bush,  
who lacks lustre but stays forever green.

## Vladov pulled a sledge

A giant I was, a giant's strength I had,  
when I put the Cathedral and the Imperial Palace onto the sledge,  
and marched off onto the snowy plain.  
I wanted to abolish inequity.  
The further I pulled, the smaller I became.  
I upturned the sledge with everything on it and hurried away.  
By then I was very tiny.  
Whereupon, behind me, the bells began to chime.  
The crystal chandeliers in the Palace lit up.  
Statues, sarcophagi and little onion churches  
sprang up around me.  
There, as I stood on the edge of the forest, I beheld inequity,  
shining unaltered.  
To abolish it will be a task for my children.  
I wish myself many children: stern giants, all of them.

## How do you write poetry?

The other day someone asked me  
how I write poems. Well, that's what  
I want to know too. The truth is, I  
don't understand where poems come  
from or why — and I'm sometimes  
as curious as the next critic as to  
what my own poems mean.

Behind my interrogator's question  
lay a feeling that, as the poet who  
had written them, I ought to be in  
possession of some magic word  
which would make the poems fly  
open to admit him. What such an  
attitude leaves out of account is the  
fact that the only "magic" word is  
the one that begins the poem, the  
unromantic abracadabra by which  
the poet invokes the truth. There's  
no other way into a poem than  
through that first word which opens  
a process of poetic thinking which  
the poet shares with his readers.

Let me put it this way: My poems  
are the moments of my most urgent  
being. What do I mean by "being"? I  
mean to feel and to know at the same  
time, which for me is the point  
where words become so sharp and  
the poem so real that should I write,  
say, the word "rose" and suddenly  
smell that rose, or prick my  
fingers on its thorns, I should not  
doubt my sanity. If this seems  
nonsense, recall the vividness of  
your own most memorable dreams  
when imagination became furious  
and exact, creating images cer-  
tainly more real to you than the  
pillow you slept upon. Of course  
there is a difference between poems  
and dreams, a difference which I  
might express in a definition of

inspiration: *Inspiration is falling  
awake.*

I am aware that what I'm saying  
does not constitute a particularly  
credible or creditable view of po-  
etry, or of the poetic impulse, as  
seen by students of linguistics. In-  
spiration has never been popular,  
except in a sentimental way. The  
idea of a poet writing he knows not  
what, often for he knows not whom,  
in a state of semi-trance, or even in  
sleep itself, will be treated with  
suspicion by my contemporaries.  
And they will be right. I can only  
assure them that I view the product  
of these trances with even more  
suspicion than they do.

For me, the writing of poems is  
based on a large trust in inspiration  
— it happens — tempered by a large  
mistrust for the actual poem when it  
has been written down. The white-  
ness of pages is an antidote to  
ecstasy: I do not believe in auto-  
matic writing — although I can think  
of some poems that were composed  
spontaneously, coming right first  
time and needing no application of  
the ratiocinative intelligence to take  
them through draft after draft in  
search of that impossible perfection  
which each necessarily imperfect  
poem "proves." "Kubla Khan" is  
the finest example of such a com-  
pletely inspired poem. It came to  
Coleridge in a dream. It is also a  
poem about inspiration:

Weave a circle round him thrice,  
And close your eyes with holy  
dread,  
For he on honey-dew hath fed,  
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

I would say this: No good poem  
was ever written which was the  
product wholly of the poet's con-  
scious mind, when he sat down  
knowing the last line before he wrote  
the first, or when he worked out the  
last line, and the lines between, from  
his own wit, cunningly applied, out  
of a desire to make a poem of some  
experience which he thought suit-  
able poetic material, or out of some  
idea that appealed to him and which  
he considered could be turned into  
an impressive bit of verse, or out of  
ambition to tinker with metres or  
experiment with techniques. The  
only things written in this fashion  
are, precisely, impressive poems —  
that is, verses written to impress  
first the poet himself with his own  
cleverness and verbal ingenuity,  
and second to impress his public,  
which nowadays seems to mean  
mostly his colleagues.

I'd say that one of the reasons why  
few people read poems these days is  
the dulling, blunting effect of the  
absence of inspiration in the mass of  
poems produced for nonpoetic rea-  
sons by persons versifying their  
prosaic thoughts.

This is not an argument in favor of  
obscurity. But it is an argument for  
a poet being a kind of secretary to  
something more than his own little  
Self; and for a poem being an  
inspired truthful utterance, not a  
game played with words and ideas.

Robert Nye

Robert Nye is also poetry critic for  
The Times (London).

## Gem-tactics

Given this jewel  
before I knew  
head of paste  
from gem of true:  
I spend the years —  
since early chance —  
earning a pearl  
inheritance.

Norma Farber

## And so to be heard

Someone has just sent to me  
in a little box  
a bell so diminutive  
that it must have been intended  
for the throat of a cowlip  
rather than a cow.

"This," is written  
on the accompanying card,  
"you are to wear under your chin.  
Then when you disappear again  
we'll be able to tell  
where it is you've gone."

I hold, between fingertips,  
a tongued thing.

Hanging,  
it has surprising weight.  
Shaken, it emits —  
minuscule but true —  
a clear note.

It's a bell all right!  
A real bell!

Tiny sister  
to all those great gongs known  
from Canterbury to Krakow  
to Jerusalem itself:

all the thunderings of bronze  
on a world's heart.

Doris Peel

## Shadows and expression

There is considerable evidence that Michelangelo was  
opposed to the whole idea of portraiture: the actual physical  
appearance of an individual could rarely, if ever, approach  
the "perfection" that his ideal of physical beauty de-  
manded. In his book "Michelangelo's Theory of Art,"  
Robert J. Clements discusses the great artist's attitude  
toward "likenesses" at some length, and then discounts the  
likelihood that Michelangelo ever made a portrait of  
Andrea Quaratesi. Frederick Hart is still more dismissive,  
in his volume on the artist's drawings; evidently he doesn't  
think it is even worthwhile discussing his reasons for  
rejecting this extraordinary drawing in the British Mu-  
seum.

The museum however continues to label it "Michel-  
angelo" and maintains that it is indeed, as tradition has it, a  
portrait of Andrea at about the age of 20. The young man  
was a friend of the artist and a member of a distinguished  
Florentine family.

It is Professor Johannes Wilde who, in the museum  
catalog, argues the case for the drawing. "The technique,"  
he maintains, is "a complex, a laborious combination of  
fine parallel strokes and stippling . . . which Michelangelo  
evolved in the later 1530s. . . . As far as we know [it] was  
not used by any other artist at this time."

Faced with the drawing itself, of course, the questions  
who by? and who of? do not matter much. It would be  
difficult to argue that this is anything other than a  
profoundly sensitive portrait. The face is one on which  
shadows and changes of expression seem to play with equal  
subtlety. Nuance is precisely the right word for this  
shading.

The drawing catches with acute truthfulness the transi-  
tion from childhood to adulthood. Is he boy or man? It could  
only be the work of an artist who believed implicitly that the  
features and mood of a face can evince to a considerable  
degree the inward life of a person, and that the artist's  
vision can penetrate deep below the surface at the same  
time as depicting that surface. By any standard this is a  
compelling, emotive and even slightly disturbing work. And  
something lifts it out of the particularity of portraiture, and  
certainly out of mere period, into a compassionate aptness.

Christopher Andreae



Courtesy of the Department of Prints and Drawing in the British Museum, London

Detail of "Andrea Quaratesi" 1530: Black chalk drawing by Michelangelo

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Overcoming self-doubts

Crippling self-doubts can be  
overcome by knowing that we are  
created by God, divine Mind.

We trust goods not to let us  
down if they have a reliable  
maker's name on them. The  
character of a sound manufac-  
turer is revealed in the con-  
sistently good quality of his prod-  
ucts.

Much more can man, as God  
created him, be depended on, be-  
cause his Maker is perfect.

Men and women — children too  
— who are tempted to believe  
they can't do well in their neces-  
sary tasks are accepting a mor-  
tal, materialistic view of them-  
selves. But this false concept of  
man leaves out of account the  
presence and power of God, our  
heavenly Father.

Christ Jesus was always con-  
scious of his unity, or sonship,  
with God. "I and my Father are  
one," he said. And he showed  
how all were united with God.

Christian Science reveals God  
as Mind and man as His idea, the  
perfect spiritual expression of

Himself. We are all included in  
God's man. The real identity of  
each of us is actually spiritual,  
reflecting the love, intelligence,  
and goodness of God. When we  
understand that in reality we re-  
flect these qualities, how can we  
not trust in our ability? Mind is  
the constant and eternal source of  
strength, love, intelligence.

Any view of man as physical is  
false, for it presupposes that God,  
divine Spirit, the opposite of mat-  
ter, created material bodies, con-  
trary to elementary logic that  
like begets like.

Indeed, we are told in the Bible  
that God made man in His own  
likeness, giving us inspired as-  
surance that we are, in our true  
spiritual selfhood, His image or  
reflection.

The Discoverer and Founder of  
Christian Science, Mary Baker  
Eddy, writes, "Man is God's im-  
age and likeness; whatever is  
possible to God, is possible to  
man as God's reflection."

As we begin to understand,  
even faintly, that we aren't lim-  
ited physical persons, but ideas of

all-powerful divine Mind, we nat-  
urally become more confident  
and capable in our daily jobs and  
contacts. We cultivate the habit  
of listening to God, knowing that  
His power, wisdom, and in-  
telligence are with us every min-  
ute. They are able to prompt us  
to sound decisions, hearten us to  
persevere in good enterprises,  
show us the good in others, and  
replace the fuss and anxiety of  
isolated personal striving with  
the peace and serenity of God-in-  
spired activity for the good of all.

Giving up human self-will, we  
can increasingly know ourselves  
as sons and daughters of God. We  
can see our work and responsi-  
bilities as opportunities to express  
the Godlike qualities of love, jus-  
tice, honesty.

Such qualities, active in our  
lives, dispel self-doubts. We be-  
come more confident.

<sup>1</sup> John 10:30; <sup>2</sup> Genesis 1:26; <sup>3</sup> Miscellaneous  
Writings, p. 183.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of  
this article in Hungarian. Twice a year an article on Chris-  
tian Science appears in a Hungarian translation.]

[This is a Hungarian translation of today's religious article]

Ez az önbecsülésünk legyőzése  
[Magyar fordítás az angol szöveg alapján készült]

## Az önbecsülés hiányának legyőzése

Az önbecsülés hiányának gátló  
érzetét legyőzhethetjük, ha tudjuk,  
hogy bennünket Isten, az Isteni  
Elme teremtett.

Bizunk abban, hogy nem csaló-  
dunk az olyan áruban, amelyen  
megbízható készítő neve van fel-  
tüntetve. Az előállító megbízható-  
sága felismerhető abból, hogy ál-  
landóan jóminőségű árut készít.

Mennyivel inkább lehet az em-  
berben, Isten teremtményében bízni,  
mert hiszen az Ő Alkotója tökéletes.

Férjakként, asszonyként és gyermekek  
is, akiket az a hiedelem kísért, hogy  
nem tudnak megfelelni feladatuk-  
nak, halandó, anyagi nézetet fo-  
gadnak el magukról. De ez a hamis  
felfogás az emberről figyelmen ki-  
vül hagyja mennyi Atyánk jelen-  
létét és hatalmát.

Krisztus Jézus mindig tudatában  
volt Istennek való egységének és  
Fiuságnak. Ő azt mondta: "Én és  
az Atya egyek vagyunk" és meg-  
mutatta, hogy mindnyáján egyek  
vagyunk Istennek.

A Krisztusi Tudomány\* Istent,  
mint Elmet, az embert pedig mint  
az Ő eszméjét, vagyis tökéletes  
szellemi kifejezését tárja fel. Isten  
emberben mindnyáján benne va-  
gyunk. Mindegyikünk igazi azonos-  
sága valójában szellemi és Isten  
szeretetét, intelligenciáját és jószágát  
tükrözi vissza. Ha megértjük, hogy  
a valóságban visszatükrözzük ezeket  
a tulajdonságokat, miért ne tud-  
nánk bízni saját képességeinkben?  
Az Elme az érnek, a szeretetnek  
és az intelligenciának állandó és  
örök forrása.

Bármilyen nézet amely az embert  
fizikainak tekinti, hamis, mert fel-  
tételezi, hogy Isten, az Isteni Szel-  
lem, az anyag ellentéte, anyagi  
testet teremtett, az elemi logikával  
ellentétben, mely szerint hasonló  
hasonlót hoz létre.

Valóban, a Biblia azt tanítja  
hogy Isten az embert saját hason-  
latosságára teremtette,\* amiből azt  
az ihletett bizonyosságot nyerjük,  
hogy a mi igazi szellemi énünk az  
Ő képmása, vagy visszatükrözése.

A Krisztusi Tudomány felfedezője  
és megalapítója, Mary Baker Eddy,  
a következőket írja: "Az ember I-  
sten képe és hasonlatossága; ami  
lehetősége Istennek, az lehetséges  
az embernek is, mint Isten visszatük-  
röződésének."

Ha csak halványan is, de elkezd-  
jük megérteni, hogy nem korláto-  
zott fizikai személyek vagyunk ha-  
nem a mindenható Isteni Elme  
eszméi, akkor természetesen biz-  
akodóbbak leszünk és napi mun-  
kánk elvégzésére, kapcsolataink  
megszilárdítására alkalmasabbak.  
Gyakorlatunkká válik, hogy Istenre  
figyeljünk tudva, hogy az Ő ha-  
talma, bölcsessége és intelligenciája

minden pillanatban velünk van.  
Ezek józan elhatározásokra készítet-  
nek bennünket, bátorságot öntenek  
belénk a jóra való kitartásban, meg-  
látatják velünk a jót másokban, az  
elszigetelt személyi versengés nyug-  
talanságát, aggodalmait felcserélik az  
Istentől ihletett működés békéjével  
és nyugalmával mindenki javára.

Az emberi önkaratot feladva  
fokozottan megismerhetjük önmaga-  
unkat, mint Isten fiait és leányait.  
Munkánkat és kötelességeinket  
alkalomnak tekinthetjük a szeretet,  
igazságosság, becsületesség isteni  
tulajdonságainak kifejezésére.

Ezzel a tulajdonságokkal élve,  
elfoglaljuk az önbecsülés hiányát.  
Bizakodóbbak leszünk.

<sup>1</sup> János 10:30; <sup>2</sup> Mózes I. 1:26; <sup>3</sup> Mi-  
scellaneous Writings, 183. old. 12-14.

\*Christian Science, offt. Kertész Szabvány

## Being all that you are

### Daily Bible verse

Behold, what manner of love  
the Father hath bestowed upon  
us, that we should be called the  
sons of God. 1 John 3:1

Within the heart of every  
man, woman, and child is a  
deep-seated desire for ful-  
fillment. Many have found  
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released God-given talents.  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, March 24, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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## Now to Geneva

A psychological blow to peace has been dealt by Henry Kissinger's setback in the Middle East. In the face of it, it is important that President Ford now keep the United States initiative and role alive. He can do this by urging that the whole negotiation now be shifted to Geneva and promising that Washington will work to make it a success.

It is a deep disappointment that Dr. Kissinger's latest mission ended in failure. The Secretary's emotional words on his departure from Tel Aviv attest to the depth of his own regret and to the earnest effort made to bring Egypt and Israel to another agreement. No one could have tried harder.

The "irreconcilable" differences between the two are understandable. Israel insisted on an Egyptian assurance of nonbelligerency, hoping to neutralize Egypt in the event of another war. It overestimated, however, what President Sadat, who cannot move out ahead of the other Arab leaders, could reasonably give.

The blunt fact is that the threat of war is the biggest club which the Arabs hold over the Israelis. To give that up deprives them of their leverage. They can give it up only once — at the time of a final peace settlement.

It is possible that the developments in Indo-China have affected the mood in the Middle East, hardening Israel's position.

Israel is not Indo-China, of course. Support for Israel in Congress is strong and has domestic political roots. Yet how Congress will deal with repeated Israeli aid requests as time goes on is not certain. The attitude of some lawmakers already is changing.

This makes it all the more urgent that the diplomatic momentum not be lost. But at this stage it looks as if the Kissinger step-by-step air-shuttle approach will no longer work. Elements within Israel do not want it to work and many Arabs, too, are saying that a resumption of the Geneva conference would be preferable.

Such a conference may not end in the total breakdown that many people fear. It would address the issue of a full settlement, without which it is difficult for Israel to make concessions. It could begin immediately with the creation of a framework under which subgroups would be set up to deal with specific issues.

The question of Israeli recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization need not arise. The integration of the Syrian and PLO military commands means the PLO could sit with a Syrian delegation at Geneva, a formula Israel presumably could accept.

It goes without saying the U.S. would play a key part. It would have to work on the Russians to play a constructive rather than a spoiler role. It would also be needed as middle-man in negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. Henry Kissinger would have to involve himself from the beginning, helping to set up the framework and then working on the sidelines on specific problems.

At the moment the situation needs to be sorted out and analyzed. But, whatever the next step, it is to be hoped that Washington quickly conveys its determination to continue the quest for a peaceful solution of this most anguishing conflict.

## Boston's new school plan

"The plan appeals to the best in Boston," said a Justice Department official after an imaginative and conciliatory new plan for desegregating Boston's public schools was announced last week. And that appeal must be responded to by all segments of the community as the plan goes through a process of debate and revision before the federal court approves a final plan for next fall.

Though the plan takes account of Boston's particular circumstances, it speaks to the nation in its efforts to bring compromise out of conflict — conflict not peculiar to Boston but dramatically ironic there among all the historical echoes of American freedom.

The plan displays political sensitivity by drawing on constructive aspects of the other variously motivated plans before the court. By calling on universities and businesses for educational aid, it takes a large step toward that fuller involvement of Boston's rich resources which has been so much needed and desired in improving Boston's schools.

On the strife-torn question of compulsory busing of students, the plan estimates a reduction to 10,700 to 14,900 students — less than the present 17,000 and far less than the 31,000 projected in one estimate for the fall. The question is whether this will be enough to defuse the anti-busing tensions sufficiently so that the business of

education can go on without massive police measures.

Unfortunately, some anti-busing voices have immediately opposed the plan — or indeed any compulsory busing. The time has surely come when they should refrain from obstructing a reasonable, forward-looking plan for compliance with the law — even while continuing to work, if they choose, through legislative and judicial channels for achieving their own ends.

The masters' plan for reducing busing includes the setting up of community districts with varying proportions of white and minority students, instead of strict racial balance throughout the city. This raises legal questions which the court will have to decide.

Also, even though races are mixed, Boston schools will still have little mixing of economic classes — which could work against the improvement of education envisaged in the plan.

There are various pitfalls. University representatives will have to be sensitive in going into schools. They won't always know best. And all the improvement in education in the world will be undercut if graduates still cannot get jobs.

But the important thing is that an enormously complex and emotional subject has been addressed here with thoughtfulness and goodwill. It should provide a strong basis for going forward.

## Tax-cut dispatch

By historical standards, Congress has moved rather quickly on its tax-cut legislation, expected to reach Mr. Ford's desk by mid-week.

But the hassle over the oil depletion allowance, pet target of liberals and others seeking to close tax loopholes, was waged at too great a price in delay. Also, the many special relief items in the Senate bill, such as \$500 million for money-losing corporations, would have been better considered under separate legislation.

As it is, the Senate and House conferees this week are faced with something of a tax-relief Christmas tree as represented in the two chambers' bills, particularly the Senate's. Differences in the size of the tax cuts proposed are of no great concern. Warnings about producing another round of inflation would have to be placed not on these tax-cut steps but on a larger picture of congressional spending, which would be etched in as the year progresses.

It is not to understate the importance of fast tax-cut action to point out that government monetary policy — which fortunately has grown more expansive of late — is even more critical for halting the recessionary plummet or setting the stage for another round of inflation later on. It is not chiefly congressional dallying that has allowed the economy to drop to a point where a year's gross national product will be lost between 1975 and 1980, according to Joint Economic Committee of Congress estimates. White House and federal reserve board policies are more responsible for this.

But now is Congress's hour to set a responsible fiscal course through tax legislation. Tax cuts and rebates would get more cash into the public's hands. This would come as a reprieve to a citizen whose real income has dropped steadily for a long time, and it would reinforce the stimulus of the Fed's more liberal policy.

A pitcher that goes too often to the well . . .



## Let's think

Rarely has public opinion in the United States spoken more decisively than it is speaking now against further American military support of the civil war in Cambodia, and almost as vigorously, in Vietnam. And Congress is listening.

Now, as it has been for several years, it is "war in the living room" which informs and inflames public opinion. The sight of wounded mothers and starving children has brought atrocities to the supper tables of the United States as never before. Americans have come to feel that prolongation of the war itself must be the worst evil, whatever happens in Cambodia when the Khmer Rouge takes over, or in Vietnam if the North Vietnamese take Saigon.

In a civil war, either you get some kind of stalemate — as in divided countries like Korea — or one side wins. The vast resources, and the lives, the United States has poured into Indo-China have not sufficed to enable the side we support to win.

### Military complaints

Many American military people say that they were not permitted to use the right measures to "win." Others say that the elements we supported did not have the makings of success and stability. Corruption and weakness were rampant. There was also dogged determination and immense popular fear of the North Vietnamese. The tide of refugees has flowed in only one direction.

There should have been a political solution, in Cambodia as well as in

## The last act

By Erwin D. Canham

Vietnam. It was anticipated in the Paris peace settlements that political negotiations would follow. But they have been fruitless. The Paris terms were violated outrageously on both sides. In Cambodia, the expulsion of Prince Sihanouk was an obvious blunder. He alone seemed capable of managing a political compromise. What happens next, after what would seem to be the inevitable fall of Phnom Penh, is grimly obscure.

There is no doubt that the convictions of two distinguished American Generals should have been followed: Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he said the United States should never get involved in a land war on the Asian mainland; General — and President — Dwight D. Eisenhower when he firmly vetoed recommendations of his own Secretary of State, joint chiefs of staff, and Vice-President, that the United States should enter the Indo-China war to rescue the French.

### Preventing holocaust

In Cambodia, the present goal must be humanitarian: hopefully some arrangement with Prince Sihanouk (with the Chinese behind him) to prevent a human holocaust.

In Vietnam, the Thieu government — in the face of gross military violations of the peace agreement by the North — has withdrawn painfully to more defensible positions. Despite American public opinion, there seems

## Readers write

### 'Managing Our Planet'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Reading Takashi Ota's splendid five-part series, "Managing Our Planet," I was impressed by the need — and the promising opportunity we have before us — to realize a workable sense of oneness in the world community. Brotherhood is no longer a lofty hope, but a moral imperative, and a daily necessity. Dire need to share the earth's resources and to help one another now shows us plainly to see "enemies" as friends, and all mankind as partners in saving our planet.

Jane Hoelster Hanson  
Glendale, Calif.

### Most wasted fuel

To The Christian Science Monitor:

A recent editorial titled "Better a gas tax" contained an important error of fact. It claimed that "gasoline is the fuel component most wastefully used." A little reflection will show that natural gas, our most convenient fuel, is most wastefully used.

It is commonly acknowledged that gas-stove pilot lights consume over 30 percent of the gas burned. A higher price on gas would be some inducement to housewives to use matches or to stove manufacturers to put in electric-spark ignition systems. I live in an apartment which does not have storm windows. How many apartments do? A higher price of the fuel — whether gas or oil — would be an inducement for the landlord to put in storm windows.

If your editorial could reduce the

considerable support for the United States to continue providing the munitions supply for the arms we have given the Vietnamese. Such vigorous critics of the war as the New York Times say it would be unconscionable to withhold this kind of aid. American generals say the low level of this aid has helped reduce the Thieu government to its present plight.

But in any event, Congress is certainly responding to loud and clear American convictions when it refuses to prolong the war in Cambodia. Humanitarian aid would be available generously to the tragic Cambodians if this is possible even after collapse of the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh.

### The tiger's tail

There is no easy way to let go the tiger's tail in Indo-China. The last act in the melodrama is perhaps the most tragic. Political opportunities to work out compromises, such as the one which has succeeded in Laos, have been missed. Even now, in South Vietnam, political solutions should still be sought through a broadening of the government.

Americans have not begun, it seems to me, to learn all the lessons they should from the Indo-China experience. We need to think through for ourselves and make clear to the world our basic commitment to freedom and order. The next time around, we must look carefully down the slope before we start to slide, and limit our obligation to what we can reasonably expect to fulfill.

price of Arab oil or increase the production of U.S. gas it would be wonderful. But in the real world the U.S. must find ways of reducing the use of fuel and encouraging the production of oil substitutes such as gasified coal. Only an increase in the cost of oil and gas will accomplish that end.

New York James J. Whitsett

### Democrats and primaries

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Some of the recent items appearing on your editorial page relating to the politics of the Democratic presidential nomination seem rather off the mark. The suggestion has been made that since individuals like Humphrey, Muskie, and Kennedy are not expected to enter the Democratic primaries, the primaries will not mean much. Considering the fact that 30 states will host primaries in 1976 and that over 50 percent of the convention votes will come from primaries, it appears that those candidates who deliberately eschew the primaries will be eliminating themselves from contention.

Also, considering the present proliferation of Democratic candidates, and considering the strong possibility of a Wallace candidacy, the most likely convention at this time would seem to be a convention deadlocked. Such a likelihood will bring to the fore a bevy of new power brokers: the black caucus, the state chairmen's caucus, the governors' caucus, possibly a women's caucus, and the like. Where all this will leave the so-called "dark horse" candidates remains to be seen, but it may well leave the Democratic Party a long way from the dreams of the now-defunct McGovern-Fraser Commission.

Gary J. Buckley  
Assistant Professor of  
Political Science  
Northern Arizona University  
Flagstaff, Ariz.

### New Hampshire Senate seat

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The biggest election fraud since the 1960 presidential election is being quietly perpetrated by the United States Senate Democratic leadership. Not content with 61 seats, the Senate Democrats have apparently decided to take a Senate seat from the people of New Hampshire through brute force.

Even though he was the official winner under state law, Louis Wyman realized what was needed: a new election, and he called for one. Democrat Durkin, however, realized where his strength lay: a party-line vote in the U.S. Senate.

Common sense and fair play dictate that a new election be held to give the people of New Hampshire the opportunity to pick their senator. The Senate Democrats, however, have apparently decided that a sixty-second Democrat in the Senate is more important than either common sense or fair play.

Oak Park, Ill. Patrick J. Allen

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

## Reporting the peccadilloes of public men

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington The post-Watergate emphasis on public morality, together with the Wilbur Mills affair, has made a social-hour conversation piece of this question: Has the public the right to know about the private peccadilloes of public figures?

The question is prompted in great part by the widely accepted assumption that Washington is a swinging town with numerous public figures drinking and behaving immorally — some outside the public eye and some blatantly in the open.

A veteran observer of Washington's mores, bureau chief Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News, accepts the thesis that this kind of personal behavior is indeed prevalent in Washington — but he takes some exception to the question. "The premise of the question," he says, "is that Washington is a Sodom and Gomorrah, a den of iniquity, a city of sin — and it simply isn't true. This is a square town, a 10 o'clock town. The womanizing and drinking go on. But it is much worse in cities like Chicago, New York, Dallas — in any city where the corporate structure prevails. This city is getting a bad rap."

But Mr. Lisagor agrees that public servants bear special watching, and he takes the position that there are times when public officials' private acts should be reported: "I say his private life should be invaded whenever what the person does interferes with his public life."

This Lisagor-expressed standard of when to publish and when not to publish is a generally accepted doctrine here. But Des Moines Register bureau chief Clark Mollenhoff under-scores the difficulty in applying this standard: "The problem," he says, "is in interpreting which acts relate to the official life and which are clearly part of the private life. It is a matter of judgment. It is inevitable that what one does in private life has an effect on his public life. The question is whether it has a harmful influence on the public life."

Several newsmen say the press should not sensationalize. Several also caution in this vein: "We have to be extremely careful with this kind of story. We must lean over backward to make certain our facts are right. We certainly shouldn't hurt anyone."

How about the question of "protecting" public figures by not printing stories that should be printed? Says Lisagor: "Now there are reporters who are cozy with public officials and protect them when the public really should be hearing about their private acts. But, on the whole, these things do get reported in this town."

Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times takes the position that all private acts of public officials should be subject to publication. "My own view," she says, "is as long as we pretend to tell a lot about the personal lives of public officials — about their wives, children, golf scores, etc. — we are committing a fraud if we don't

also print the things they don't want known about themselves — even when these things don't affect their work."

Columnist Jack Anderson emphasizes the judgmental burden placed upon the reporter in knowing when to write. "My rule," he says, "is that the private lives of public officials are their own business unless what they do interferes with their public performance. This means I have to be the judge. I haven't always been a good judge. I have tried to be. But I have made mistakes in deciding what the public should know and what is pure gossip."

Robert Boyd, bureau chief here of Knight Newspapers, puts the problem in perspective. "This is one of the classic cases," he says, "of two good principles in conflict: the need for information and the people's right to know as against the person's right of privacy."

Courts for years now have been ruling that public figures such as athletes, entertainers, and politicians give up much of their right to privacy when they decide to live in the limelight of public attention. Also, since the Supreme Court ruling in the New York Times v. Sullivan case a few years back, it is clear that a newspaper has little to fear about committing libel against a public figure. So hardly anything would

seem to deter newsmen and newspapers from reporting on the private peccadilloes of public officials.

Several newsmen see new attitudes taking over on the privacy-and-the-press question. Their assessment:

In this post-Watergate climate it will be much more difficult for public figures to "get away" with committing acts that harm their public performance. The press will be much more diligent in reporting such acts. And the public will be much quicker to discipline (through the election process) those politicians whose private acts are impairing their ability to do the job they were elected to do.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Great men may be compared to forches shining at long intervals, to guide the advance of science. They light up their time, either by discovering unexpected and fertile phenomena which open up new paths and reveal unknown horizons, or by generalizing acquired scientific facts and disclosing truths which their predecessors had not perceived.

Claude Bernard

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